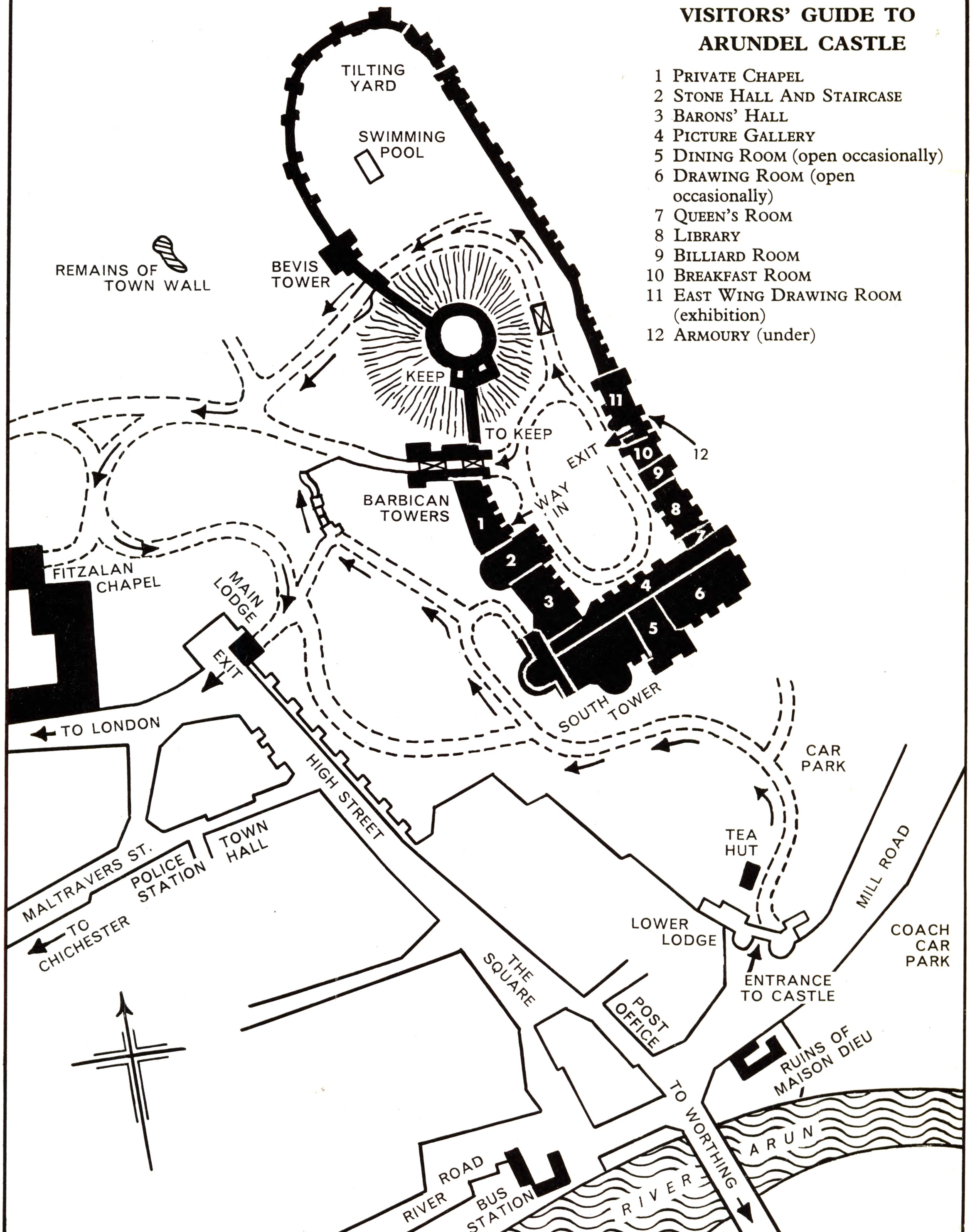
ARUNDEL CASTLE



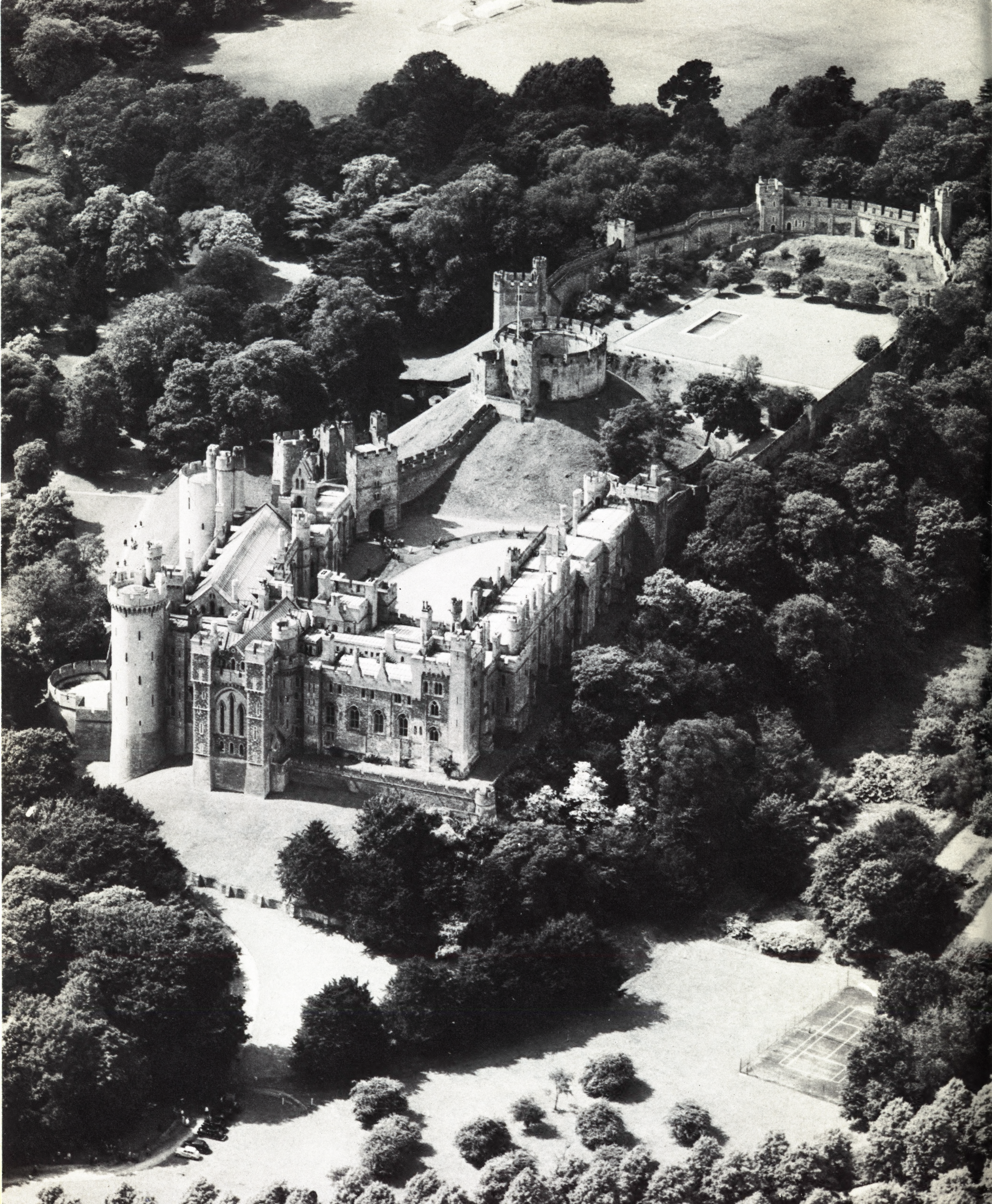

VISITORS' GUIDE TO
ARUNDEL CASTLE
1 Private Chapel
2 Stone Hall And Staircase
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6 Drawing Room (open occasionally)
7 Queen's Room
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TILTING YARD
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REMAINS OF TOWN WALL
BEVIS TOWER
KEEP
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EXIT
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EXIT
SOUTH TOWER
CAR PARK
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HIGH STREET
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TOWN HALL
TO CHICHESTER
TEA HUT
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LOWER LODGE
ENTRANCE TO CASTLE
COACH CAR PARK
THE SQUARE
POST OFFICE
RUINS OF MAISON DIEU
TO WORTHING
RIVER ARUN
RIVER ROAD
BUS STATION

ARUNDEL CASTLE

Ancestral Home of The Dukes of Norfolk for 500 years



ABOVE: *The Barbican Towers built by Richard Fitzalan, first Earl of Arundel. He built this entrance, with other walls and towers, in 1295. The walls still show the marks of cannon balls fired by the Parliamentarian artillery in the siege of 1643.*





ARUNDEL CASTLE AND ITS TREASURES

Clifford Musgrave

ARUNDEL *is said to derive its name from the French word Hirondelle—the swallow—an appropriate name for the place where summer first comes to Sussex. For nearly eight centuries the Castle has been the seat of an ancient and historic family; the scene of stirring events; and a treasure-house of pictures, furniture, books and tapestries. In this guide book the photographs of the apartments and their contents are presented in the same order as a visitor views them. Commencing on page 17 is a brief history of Arundel Castle and the Fitzalan-Howard family.*

ABOVE: *The Barbican Towers and Earl Rogers Tower* (left), *the Keep and Well Tower* (centre). *The 30 ft high Keep, the most ancient part of the Castle, stands dramatically on a great conical mound of earth thrown up by man's labour. The Well Tower was erected in the thirteenth century.*

FACING PAGE: *View from the south-east.*



FACING PAGE: *The Private Chapel. The present Domestic Chapel was built by Henry, the 15th Duke, between 1890 and 1903, in the Early English Gothic manner inspired by Salisbury Cathedral. The capitals of the pillars and the bosses of the vaulting have beautiful leaf-carving, and the slender columns are of Purbeck marble. The stained glass windows by Powell Hardman chiefly depict scenes from the life of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and the presentation of the Chapel by its builder to St. Henry.*

★

ABOVE: *The Stone Hall and Stairs. This undercroft, massively groined with blocks of hard chalk, leads to the passage behind the Barons' Hall. The beautifully painted sleigh was made in Ireland by refugees from the French Revolution. The sedan-chair dates from about 1770. The seventeenth century treasure-chest* (right) *is one of several on the stairs.*







FACING PAGE: *The Barons' Hall. With its magnificent timbered roof of English oak from the estate, finely carved stonework, oak-panelling and minstrels' gallery, the Barons' Hall is a romantic and successful re-creation of a medieval hall. It was carried out for the 15th Duke, during the last period of rebuilding the Castle, between 1890 and 1903. The Hall took the place of an earlier hall built in 1806 for Charles, the 11th Duke. Like the Chapel and other buildings at that period, it was designed in the somewhat ornate late Gothic style of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries that was popular in the Gothic revival of Regency days.*

ABOVE: *The Picture Gallery. This gallery occupies the whole length of the south end of the Private Apartments, and on its walls are portraits of the Earls of Arundel and Dukes of Norfolk. The portraits are hung in chronological order, concluding with Frank E. Beresford's portrait of the present Duke as a lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards.*

RIGHT: *Of the historical paintings in the Barons' Hall the most important is this double-portrait by Van Dyck of Thomas, 14th Earl of Arundel, and his wife Alethea. The globe, armillary sphere and compasses represent his interest in the exploration of the world.*

ABOVE: *Another important painting in the Barons' Hall. By Mather Brown it represents the incident of Thomas Earl of Surrey, son of John Howard, 1st Duke of Norfolk, defending his allegiance to Richard III before Henry VII after the Battle of Bosworth Field in 1485. Dated 1831, the picture expresses the somewhat theatrical view of medieval history typical of the dawning Victorian age.*

FACING PAGE: *The Dining Room. Here the austerity of the Early Gothic Style adopted in the late Victorian rebuilding is relieved by the carving of the stone capitals. The early Georgian chairs have tapestry coverings worked by Katherine, Duchess of Norfolk, in 1752. The sideboard pedestals and urns of inlaid satinwood are in the Adam style.*









FACING PAGE: *The Grand Staircase. With its moulded arches, delicate columns and shafts of Purbeck marble, rich carving of stonework in the capitals of the columns, and heraldic beasts, it ranks with the Chapel as a remarkably successful late Victorian re-creation of Early English Gothic. The handrails of the stairs are also of Purbeck marble.*

ABOVE: *At the head of the stone stairs leading to the Picture Gallery hangs one of the most striking portraits in English art: this painting of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, by Guillim Stretes, or Scrots, a Netherlandish painter at the English court.*

The Earl was justly described as "The bravest soldier, the sweetest poet, and the noblest gentleman of his time", but he was beheaded by order of King Henry VIII in 1547 for treason in displaying the arms of Edward the Confessor quartered with his own. To do this was a privilege granted to the Dukes of Norfolk by Richard II, but Henry took the act as an assertion of a claim to the Throne.



ABOVE: *The Drawing Room. In this delightful sunny room, one of the principal Private Apartments of the Castle, ornament is confined to the carved fireplace with its brilliantly painted heraldic devices, and the carved bosses of the mahogany ceiling.*
The portraits in the room include the following: The portrait by Gainsborough of Bernard, 12th Duke of Norfolk as a young man, in the "Van Dyck" costume that was then fashionable. The 12th Duke was a keen archaeologist and scientist, and an influential member of the Whig party. Van Dyck's portrait of Thomas, 14th Earl of Arundel, with his grandson, Lord Maltravers. The Earl was one of the greatest art collectors in Europe.
The portrait of Lady Mary Fitzalan is an early one by Hans Worth. She was the first of the three wives of Thomas Howard, the 4th Duke, and it was her marriage in 1555 that united the Fitzalan and Howard families.

FACING PAGE: *The Victoria Room. This plain, but sumptuously furnished apartment is a memorial of one of the great Royal occasions in Arundel's history: the visit of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert to the Castle when they were the guests of the 13th Duke. The bed and matching furniture were specially made for the occasion, and represent both the Victorian taste and excellence of craftsmanship. The portrait of Queen Victoria is by Sir George Hayter, R.A. During the Queen's visit, Her Majesty inspected the Keep and ancient remains of the Castle. These were haunted by a "peculiar breed" of owls, named after friends of the family. The most renowned of them all was called "Lord Thurlow". Once the butler announced to the Duke, "Please, Your Grace, Lord Thurlow has laid an egg"! This famous bird died in 1859, reputedly a hundred years old.*





ABOVE: *The Library is one of the few parts of the Castle surviving from the Regency period of re-building, and one of the apartments created for Charles, the 11th Duke. Its magnificence was, no doubt, the cause of its preservation. It is 117 feet in length, 35 feet in width, and is constructed of Honduras mahogany, It contains a notable collection of early books.*

FACING PAGE: *The Billiard Room is one of the range of smaller domestic apartments, the building of which was begun in 1801 for Charles, the 11th Duke. The octagonal gilt centre-table with marble top is of the nineteeth century. The chairs are Queen Anne. Upon the wall facing the windows (not seen in this picture) hangs a magnificent seventeeth-century Brussels tapestry representing "Christ and the Apostolic Fishermen". The signature of the artist, V. Leyniers, is worked into the tapestry.*





The Breakfast Room (above) *is another domestic apartment, similar to the Billiard Room. The ceiling has massive oak beams. The lower part of the walls is panelled with arcaded woodwork, and the doors are framed in pointed stone arches. An important feature is the great fireplace. The furniture is mostly Italian of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The sword was taken from James IV of Scotland after his defeat at the Battle of Flodden in 1513. The tall looking-glass (not seen in the picture) is an overmantel mirror brought from Norfolk House, the London home of the Dukes of Norfolk. The house was built for Edward, the 9th Duke, between 1747 and 1756, by Matthew Brettingham (1699–1769); and was demolished in 1938. The mirror was originally in the Dining Room at Norfolk House and was made in the mid-eighteenth century. Splendidly carved vine-stems, leaves and grapes form the frame.*

ARUNDEL CASTLE

AND THE FITZALAN-HOWARD FAMILY

A brief history by Patrick W. Montague-Smith, Editor, Debrett's Peerage

FEW English castles can rival the magnificent setting and fascinating history of Arundel—for nearly eight hundred years the seat of one of Britain's most ancient and renowned families. Though on a smaller scale, Arundel resembles Windsor Castle, having a similar circular keep, upper and lower baileys, and a stone stairway up the mound to the keep.

This historic Sussex stronghold was first built in or before the reign of Edward the Confessor. It enjoyed a commanding situation on an elevated platform rising from the right bank of the River Arun, and was probably of timber construction when William the Conqueror bestowed the fortress on his noble Norman relative, Roger de Montgomery, who came from St. Germain de Montgomery, near Argentan. Roger had remained in Normandy as Regent during William's invasion of 1066, but came to England in December of the following year. That Christmas the king created him an earl and granted him not only the castle, but also the Honour of Arundel, which consisted of a third of Sussex. Shortly afterwards he was also granted the Earldom of Shropshire and nearly the whole part of that county, so he was not exclusively associated with Arundel.

Earl Roger built a stone castle of great strength on this natural defensive position, looking out from the South Downs across the coastal plain to the sea. Originally it may have had only one ward or bailey. His name is perpetuated by Earl Roger's Tower, the square embattled inner fortress of the barbican.

Earl Roger died in 1094 and was succeeded by his second surviving son Hugh. The elder son, Robert of Belesme, remained in Normandy where he succeeded his mother as Count of Alencon. Hugh was host to William Rufus in 1097. Like the king he was killed by an arrow, in 1098 by the Norwegians, whilst invading Anglesey with the Earl of Chester.

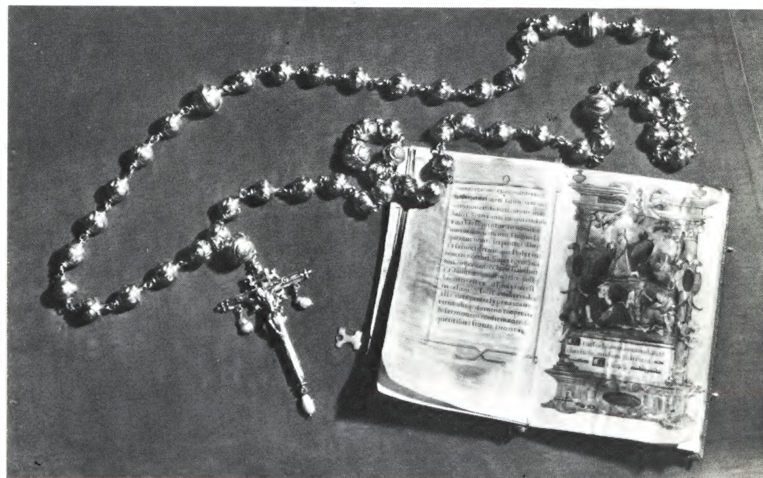
Robert then crossed the channel to succeed his brother at Arundel, but he proved to be a very turbulent subject. He rebelled against Henry I, who beleaguered the Castle in 1102. This was the first siege to be recorded in Arundel's history. The three months' blockade indicates the castle's great strength. Robert was exiled and died in prison, and his honours declared forfeit.

Arundel was next granted as dower for Adeliza of Louvain, Henry I's second wife, a gentle queen who came to live at the Castle on his death in 1135. Three years later she married a powerful Norman from Norfolk, William de Albini (or d'Aubigny), Chief Butler to the king, who received the Honour of Arundel on his marriage and was later created Earl of Arundel. He was known as "William of the Strong Hand". Ralph Brooke, York Herald at the beginning of the 17th century related an amusing legend to account for the Albini arms being a lion rampant. This told of a joust held in Paris at which Albini behaved so bravely that the Queen Dowager of France sought him in marriage. He refused, saying he had already given his word to the Queen Dowager of England. The French Queen in revenge inveigled him into a cave in her garden where a lion had been placed, but William saved himself from being torn to pieces by thrusting his arm into the beast's mouth and pulling out its tongue.

In 1139 Queen Adeliza's stepdaughter the Empress Matilda (widow of Henry V, Holy Roman Emperor) came to Arundel, being conducted there from Littlehampton where she landed, by the Earl of Arundel. Tradition says that she occupied Earl Roger's Tower. As the daughter of Henry I, she claimed the English throne. Her presence at Arundel brought her rival, King Stephen, to beleaguer the Castle but he soon raised siege and Matilda escaped. Whether this was due, as William of Malmesbury said, to his chivalry, to the persuasion of Queen Adeliza, or merely to a faint heart, is not known.

When Matilda's son, Henry II, became king, William de Albini was

*



RIGHT: *The prayer book and rosary used by Mary Queen of Scots. They are displayed in the East Wing Drawing Room.*



high in favour and was given command of the royal army in Normandy against the king's rebellious sons. He survived his queen-countess by twenty-five years, and died in 1176. During de Albini's occupation of Arundel, it is likely that the circular keep was raised on the artificial mound, and his work is still to be seen in part of the south-east front.

The queen and the earl were followed by three successive William de Albinis, of whom the third built the original Great Hall. His brother, Hugh, the fifth and last of the de Albini Earls of Arundel, died in 1243 "in the flower of his youth", aged about twenty-eight. Arundel then passed to his maternal nephew, John Fitzalan, Lord of Clun and Oswestry, Shropshire. This noble from the Welsh Marches was of Breton stock and had common origin with the royal house of Stewart. Neither he nor his son and successor, another John, were formally styled Earls of Arundel, probably because they were both survived by Hugh de Albini's widow, who outlived her husband for nearly forty years, and claimed a very large dower.

At the death of the younger John Fitzalan in 1272, Arundel passed to his five-year-old son, Richard, who was created Earl of Arundel in 1289, the first of this family who were to hold the title for nearly three hundred years. During his long minority the Castle fell into great delapidation, and in 1285 he received the grant of a fair in Arundel to help finance its repair.

Richard was prominent at Edward I's court and in his army, and was with him at the Siege of Caerlaverock in 1300. In the roll he is described as:

"A handsome and well-loved knight,
I saw there richly armed
In red, with a gold lion rampant."

He chose an Italian wife, Alice, daughter of Thomas I, Marquis of Saluzzo in Piedmont. She was related to Edward I through his mother, Eleanor of Provence. The earl, who erected the Barbican Towers, died in 1302 aged thirty-five.

His son, Edmund, 2nd Earl of Arundel, was also thought highly of by Edward I. He and the king's son and heir were knighted together. When the latter succeeded as Edward II, Arundel was one of those who were violently opposed to his favourite, Piers Gaveston, an ill-mannered Gascon fop. Relations between them worsened when Gaveston beat him in a tournament. Later, when Edward II's notorious queen, Isabella, was intriguing with Mortimer, Arundel supported the king. Mortimer captured Arundel and beheaded him without trial at Hereford in 1326. The earldom and castle were then granted to the king's half-brother, Edmund, Earl of Kent, who was executed in 1330.

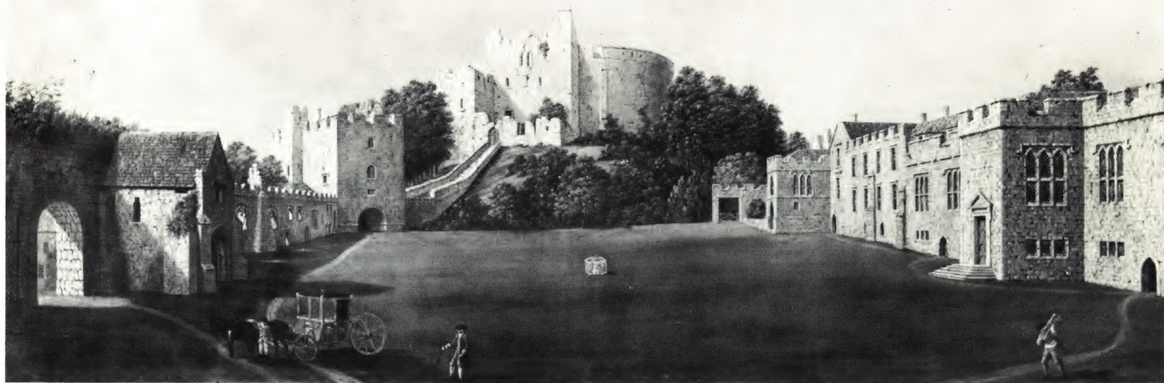
The following year, Edmund Fitzalan's son, Richard nicknamed

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ABOVE: *The East Wing Drawing Room has been arranged as an exhibition of ceremonial robes of the different orders of chivalry, iucluding those worn by the Dukes of Norfolk, and the uniform worn by the Duke as Earl Marshal of England.*

FACING PAGE: *Two views of the Armoury. Here is preserved an interesting collection of armour and weapons. Hanging on one of the pillars is the great sword called "Mongley". It is probably a medieval two-handed tournament sword.*



"Copped Hat", was restored as 3rd Earl and later he also gained possession of the Castle. He spent an active life fighting on land and at sea, and commanded the 2nd Division at the Battle of Crecy. He became very rich on inheriting the vast estates and the Earldom of Surrey from his maternal uncle, John de Warenne. He died in 1376 aged about sixty-three.

His son Richard, 4th Earl, bore the crown at Richard II's coronation and in 1387 distinguished himself by gaining a brilliant naval victory over the combined French, Spanish and Flemish fleets off Margate. He was a great hero in the City of London, for he once captured a convoy of a hundred merchantmen laden with 19,000 tons of wine which Froissart says was sold there at 3d. a gallon. He has been called "a gallant, hot-tempered, popular man, the persistent political opponent and bitter enemy of Richard II". Despite a pardon obtained from the king for political offences, he was seized at a banquet, tried and beheaded in Cheapside in 1397, with "no more shrinking or changing colour than if he were going to a banquet." At his death he was so venerated that it was said that his head had been miraculously united to his body. The king ordered its exhumation to prove this was not so.

For a short interval, Arundel Castle was granted by Richard II to John Holland, Duke of Exeter, but when Henry IV seized the throne Holland was degraded and beheaded, and in 1400 Thomas Fitzalan was restored to his father's dignities as 5th Earl. He had been a ward of the Duke of Exeter, who treated him very harshly, but he was able to escape and join his uncle, Thomas Fitzalan, the deposed Archbishop of Canterbury, at Utrecht. He accompanied Henry when he secretly left France and landed at Bridlington in 1399. Although under eighteen, as Governor of the Tower he had custody of the deposed Richard II, and he acted as hereditary Chief Butler at Henry IV's coronation. He married Beatrice, daughter of John I, King of Portugal, and died of dysentery at Arundel in 1415, which he contracted at the siege of Harfleur.

Thomas had no children and was succeeded by his cousin, another Thomas Fitzalan, Lord Maltravers, though his title to the earldom was disputed by the family of his predecessor's eldest sister, Elizabeth Duchess of Norfolk. She was the widow of Thomas Mowbray, and her daughter married a Howard. This was the first link between the Fitzalans and the Howards; and the lands of the de Warennes, Earls of Surrey, which passed to them at this stage, resulted in the Howards later receiving the Earldom of Surrey.

Though Lord Maltravers was rightfully 6th Earl of Arundel, his son, John, was not so recognised until 1433. The Crown then upheld his claim that the Earldom was his by tenure of Arundel Castle. He was over six feet tall and brilliant at tournaments and in war. He was known as "The English Achilles", and Polydore Vergil calls him "a man of singular valour, constancy and gravity." In 1434, the Regent Duke of Bedford created him Duke of Touraine in France. He was wounded and taken prisoner by the French in 1435; he lost his leg at Beauvais and died three weeks afterwards. His body was brought back to Arundel, in accordance with his will.

At the death of his only son, Humphrey, 8th Earl, at the age of nine in 1438, the earldom passed to the latter's uncle, William, 9th Earl, a distinguished Yorkist in the Wars of the Roses. He married Lady Joan Nevill, a sister of the Kingmaker, and acted as hereditary Chief Butler at the coronation of Richard III. He later performed the same ceremony for Henry VII. His patronage of Caxton was mentioned in the preface to the first edition of *The Golden Legend*. The chantry of this earl and his countess in the Fitzalan Chapel to the south of the high altar is considered to be the finest monument in Sussex of Purbeck marble.

Thomas, 10th Earl, succeeded his father in 1487. He married Margaret Woodville, sister of Edward IV's queen. He deserted Richard III's cause for that of Henry VII and was a god-father of Prince Arthur, Henry's elder son. In 1524 he was followed by his son William, 11th Earl, who

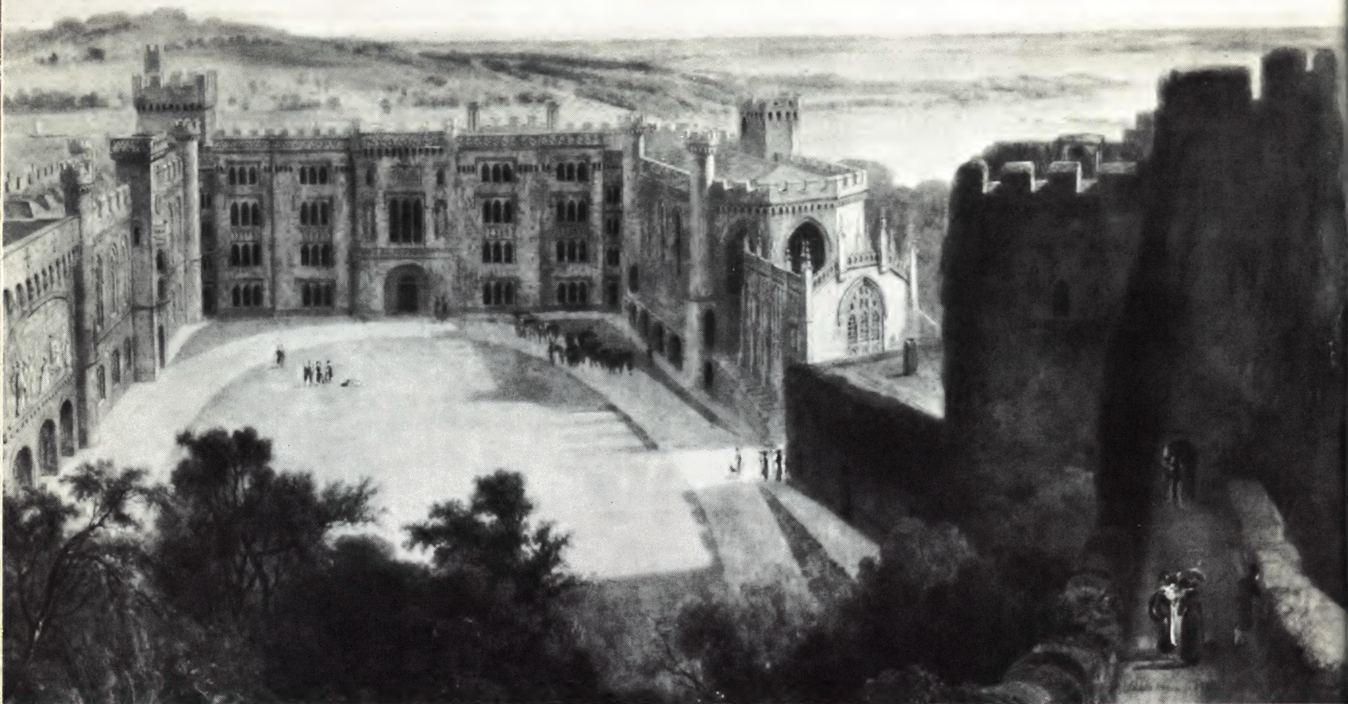
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ABOVE: *This painting shows the inner Castle about 200 years ago.*

FACING PAGE: *The Fitzalan Chapel. This ancient chapel, erected in 1380 by Richard Fitzalan, fell into disrepair at the Dissolution and was desecrated by the Roundheads after the siege of 1643. It was restored in 1886 by Henry, the 15th Duke, whose monument in bronze stands amongst the tombs of other Earls of Arundel and Dukes of Norfolk.*





supported Henry VIII in his divorce from Queen Katherine of Aragon, and took part in the trial of her successor, Queen Anne Boleyn.

Henry, 12th Earl, was a godson of Henry VIII. He succeeded his father in 1544 and in that year took part in the capture of Boulogne. He acted as Lord High Constable at the coronation of the boy king Edward VI. Arundel aroused the enmity of the Duke of Northumberland who imprisoned him in the Tower of London for over a year. As revenge, Arundel pretended to support the plot to give the crown to the duke's daughter-in-law, Lady Jane Grey, but he betrayed him to Queen Mary Tudor and arrested the duke at Cambridge. Later, he tried to marry Queen Elizabeth I. At her accession, according to a Spanish source, he was going about "in high glee, very smart". When finally he was rejected in 1564, he resigned all his offices in disgust. On his death in 1580 the 300-year-old Fitzalan line at Arundel became extinct.

Henry was succeeded by his grandson, Philip Howard, the only child of Lady Mary Fitzalan, the child bride of Thomas Howard, 4th Duke of Norfolk. She died at the age of seventeen, after the birth of Philip.

As Arundel Castle at this stage passed to the eminent family of Howard, a short digression is necessary to look briefly at their early history.

The Howard's first notable ancestor was a Norfolk knight, Sir William Howard, a judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the reign of Edward I, but it was the marriage of his descendant, Sir Robert Howard, to Lady Margaret Mowbray which brought the family to the fore. Her father, Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, was made Earl Marshal by Richard II – this office having been held by his ancestor Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk and son of Edward I.

When the Mowbray line ended, Richard III in 1483 created Lady Margaret's son, Sir John Howard, Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal of England. Both this dukedom, now the senior in our peerage, and this great office of state have descended, with few interruptions, to the present Duke of Norfolk, though strictly speaking the Earl Marshalcy did not become hereditary in the Howard family until 1672, previous holders having been individually created. As Earls Marshal, the Howards have been ex-officio heads of the College of Arms, the highest authority on royal ceremonial, and as such in charge of coronation and other state ceremonial arrangements.

John Howard, 1st Duke of Norfolk, remained loyal to Richard III and fought with him against Henry Tudor at Bosworth in 1485. Despite the warning pinned to his tent the night before the battle:

"Jockey of Norfolk, be not too bold,
for Dickon thy master is bought and sold."

he led the van of archers on that momentous day and was killed with the king.

Thomas, Earl of Surrey, his son, was wounded in the battle and taken prisoner, but Henry VII soon took him into favour. He served the king loyally. After his great victory over

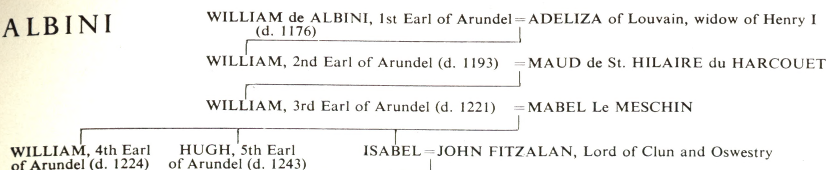
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ABOVE: *A painting by William Daniell who saw the Quadrangle buildings in the ornate baronial style given them in Regency days. They were rebuilt in the more severe Early English Gothic manner at the end of the nineteenth century.*

★ PEDIGREE OF THE FITZALAN AND HOWARD FAMILIES ★

ALBINI



WILLIAM de ALBINI, 1st Earl of Arundel (d. 1176) = ADELIZA of Louvain, widow of Henry I

WILLIAM, 2nd Earl of Arundel (d. 1193) = MAUD de St. HILAIRE du HARCOUET

WILLIAM, 3rd Earl of Arundel (d. 1221) = MABEL Le MESCHIN

WILLIAM, 4th Earl of Arundel (d. 1224) | HUGH, 5th Earl of Arundel (d. 1243) | ISABEL = JOHN FITZALAN, Lord of Clun and Oswestry



Arms of the Albini family

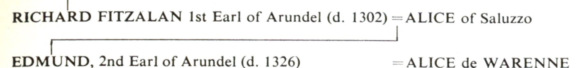
JOHN FITZALAN of Arundel (d. 1267) = MAUD Le BOTILLER

FITZALAN



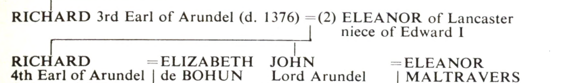
JOHN FITZALAN of Arundel (d. 1272) = ISABEL de MORTIMER

* indicates Marshal or Earl Marshal of England



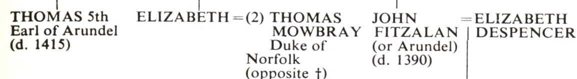
RICHARD FITZALAN 1st Earl of Arundel (d. 1302) = ALICE of Saluzzo

EDMUND, 2nd Earl of Arundel (d. 1326) = ALICE de WARENNE

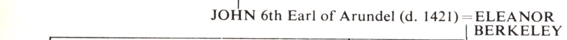


RICHARD 3rd Earl of Arundel (d. 1376) = (2) ELEANOR of Lancaster niece of Edward I

RICHARD 4th Earl of Arundel (beheaded 1397) = ELIZABETH de BOHUN | JOHN Lord Arundel (drowned 1379) = ELEANOR MALTRAVERS



THOMAS 5th Earl of Arundel (d. 1415) | ELIZABETH = (2) THOMAS MOWBRAY Duke of Norfolk (opposite †) | JOHN FITZALAN (or Arundel) (d. 1390) = ELIZABETH DESPENCER



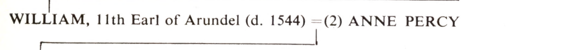
JOHN 6th Earl of Arundel (d. 1421) = ELEANOR BERKELEY



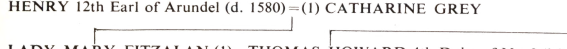
JOHN 7th Earl of Arundel (d. 1435) = (2) MAUD LOVELL | WILLIAM 9th Earl of Arundel (d. 1487) = LADY JOAN NEVILL



HUMPHREY 8th Earl of Arundel (d. 1438, aged 9) | THOMAS 10th Earl of Arundel (d. 1524) = MARGARET WOODVILLE

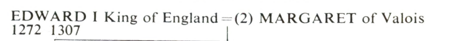


WILLIAM, 11th Earl of Arundel (d. 1544) = (2) ANNE PERCY



HENRY 12th Earl of Arundel (d. 1580) = (1) CATHARINE GREY

HOWARD



EDWARD I King of England 1272 1307 = (2) MARGARET of Valois



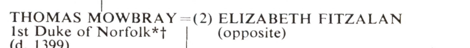
THOMAS of Brotherton Earl of Norfolk* (d. 1338) = (1) ALICE de HALES



MARGARET, Duchess of Norfolk (d. 1399) = (1) JOHN 4th Lord Segrave



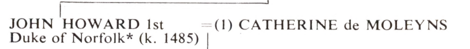
ELIZABETH SEGRAVE = JOHN 4th Lord Mowbray (d. 1368)



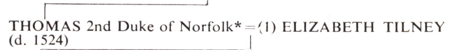
THOMAS MOWBRAY 1st Duke of Norfolk*† (d. 1399) = (2) ELIZABETH FITZALAN (opposite)



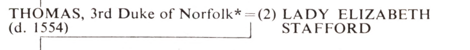
LADY MARGARET MOWBRAY = SIR ROBERT HOWARD



JOHN HOWARD 1st Duke of Norfolk* (k. 1485) = (1) CATHERINE de MOLEYNS



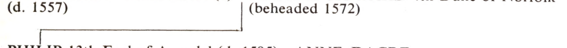
THOMAS 2nd Duke of Norfolk* (d. 1524) = (1) ELIZABETH TILNEY



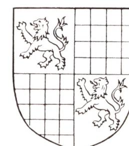
THOMAS, 3rd Duke of Norfolk* (d. 1554) = (2) LADY ELIZABETH STAFFORD



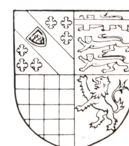
HENRY Earl of Surrey (beheaded 1547) = LADY FRANCES VERE



LADY MARY FITZALAN (d. 1557) (1) = THOMAS HOWARD 4th Duke of Norfolk* (beheaded 1572)



Arms of the Fitzalan family

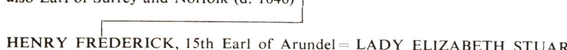


Arms of the Fitzalan-Howard family

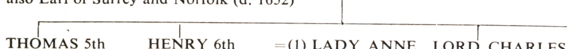


PHILIP 13th Earl of Arundel (d. 1595) = ANNE DACRE

THOMAS 14th Earl of Arundel* also Earl of Surrey and Norfolk (d. 1646) = LADY ALETHEA TALBOT



HENRY FREDERICK, 15th Earl of Arundel also Earl of Surrey and Norfolk (d. 1652) = LADY ELIZABETH STUART



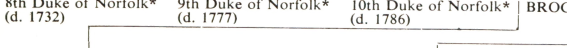
THOMAS 5th Duke of Norfolk (d. 1677) | HENRY 6th Duke of Norfolk* (d. 1684) = (1) LADY ANNE SOMERSET | LORD CHARLES HOWARD (d. 1713) = MARY TATTERSHALL | LORD BERNARD HOWARD (d. 1717) = CATHERINE TATTERSHALL



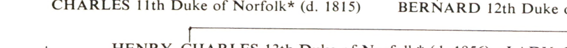
HENRY, 7th Duke of Norfolk* (d. 1701) | LORD THOMAS HOWARD (d. 1689) = MARY ELIZABETH SAVILLE | HENRY CHARLES HOWARD (d. 1720) = MARY AYLWARD | BERNARD HOWARD (d. 1735) = HON. ANNE ROPER



THOMAS 8th Duke of Norfolk* (d. 1732) | EDWARD 9th Duke of Norfolk* (d. 1777) | CHARLES 10th Duke of Norfolk* (d. 1786) = KATHERINE BROCKHOLES | HENRY HOWARD (d. 1787) = JULIANA MOLYNEUX



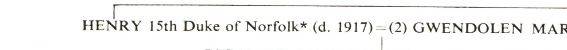
CHARLES 11th Duke of Norfolk* (d. 1815) | BERNARD 12th Duke of Norfolk* (d. 1842) = LADY ELIZABETH BELASYSE



HENRY CHARLES 13th Duke of Norfolk* (d. 1856) = LADY CHARLOTTE SOPHIA LEVESON-GOWER

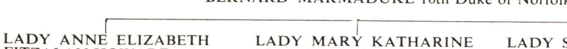


HENRY GRANVILLE FITZALAN-HOWARD 14th Duke of Norfolk* (d. 1860) = HON. AUGUSTA LYONS

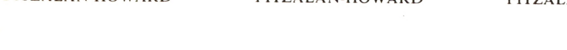


HENRY 15th Duke of Norfolk* (d. 1917) = (2) GWENDOLEN MARY CONSTABLE-MAXWELL, LADY HERRIES

BERNARD MARMADUKE 16th Duke of Norfolk* = HON. LAVINIA MARY STRUTT



LADY ANNE ELIZABETH FITZALAN-HOWARD | LADY MARY KATHARINE FITZALAN-HOWARD | LADY SARAH MARGARET FITZALAN-HOWARD | LADY THERESA JANE FITZALAN-HOWARD



the Scots at Flodden, Henry VIII restored the dukedom to him. Two of his granddaughters became queens of Henry VIII – Anne Boleyn, the second wife, and Katherine Howard, the fifth wife, and both perished on the block.

His son, Thomas, 3rd Duke, who succeeded in 1524, was the leader of the Catholic Party in the reign of Henry VIII and so incurred the hatred of the Protestant Lord Hertford, later the Protector Duke of Somerset. Thomas escaped execution only by Henry's death a day before the sentence was to have been carried out. His son and heir, Henry Howard, the poet Earl of Surrey, was reputed to have sought marriage with Henry's daughter, later Queen Mary I. He lost his head at the age of about thirty, nine days before the king's death, on the pretext of quartering the arms of Edward the Confessor. He was described as "the bravest soldier, the sweetest poet, and the noblest gentleman of his time".

Henry's son, Thomas Howard, became the 4th Duke. He married the Fitzalan heiress and later was imprisoned by Queen Elizabeth I for plotting to marry Mary Queen of Scots. He was beheaded on Tower Hill in 1572 and a rosary which Mary gave him is one of the treasures of the Castle.

His son, Philip Howard, 13th Earl of Arundel, who inherited the castle from his Fitzalan grandfather, was a zealous Catholic. He entertained Elizabeth I at Arundel in 1584 but the following year he was taken prisoner for attempting to escape from the country and was fined £10,000. He resolutely refused to abandon his faith, which resulted in his spending the remaining ten years of his life in the Tower, expecting execution at any moment. After his death in the Tower in 1595, he was beatified as the Blessed Philip.

Philip's son, Thomas (14th Earl of Arundel) was deprived of most of his estates during Elizabeth's reign. By Act of Parliament in 1604 the Earldom of Arundel and Surrey, some lesser titles, and precedence of his family were restored to him, and these were settled in the first instance on his male descendants in 1627. At the same time Arundel Castle was annexed to the Earldom. He wisely kept out of political affairs and spent much of his life abroad. The famous Arundel Marbles, which he collected in Italy, appear in the background of his portrait in the Drawing Room. At the onset of the Civil War in 1642 he accompanied Mary, daughter of Charles I, to her husband the Prince of Orange, and never returned to England. Thenceforward he lived in Padua, where he died in 1646.

Whilst he was abroad, Arundel suffered its third and last, and by far the worst, siege. The Castle fell into Parliamentarian hands during the Civil War and on 9th December, 1643 it surrendered to the Royalist General, Lord Hopton. On 19th December, the Roundheads under Sir William Waller began their siege. Artillery emplaced on the Maison Dieu and in the tower of St. Nicholas Church wrought such damage that on 5th January the worn-out and half-starved Royalist garrison was forced to surrender. The Keep, which appears to have been already roofless, from Hollar's engraving, was seriously damaged and the western portion of the Castle shattered. Marks of the cannon balls can still be seen on the walls of the Barbican Towers. Parliamentarian troops remained in occupation until 1648, and when they withdrew they caused further damage.

As neither Thomas's son, Henry Frederick, 15th Earl of Arundel, who fought for Charles I at Edgehill, nor his three successors lived at the Castle, they can be mentioned briefly. They were Thomas, who succeeded his father in 1652 and was restored as 5th Duke of Norfolk by Charles II in 1660; his brother, Henry, 6th Duke, who died in 1684; and the latter's son Henry, 7th Duke, who died in 1701.

Thomas, 8th Duke, nephew of the last named, erected a frontage of brick at the west side and made a few rooms of the Castle habitable. He secured the release of his brother and heir, Edward, who succeeded him as 9th Duke in 1732, from imprisonment for complicity in the 1715 rising of the Old Pretender, but was himself arrested in 1722 for being concerned in a Jacobite plot, and lodged in the Tower for some time. On the death of the 9th Duke in 1777, the dukedom went to his kinsman Charles, 10th Duke, who died in 1786.

His son, Charles, 11th Duke, was a crony of the Prince Regent and, like his ancestor, was known as "Jockey of Norfolk". His portrait by Gainsborough is in the Large Drawing Room. About 1789 he began extensive building operations of his own design, of which nothing now remains externally. He held a housewarming in the Baron's Hall on 15th June, 1815, to celebrate the 600 years' anniversary of Magna Carta, entertaining 300 guests. He died six months later.

The dukedom then passed to his distant kinsman, Bernard Howard, 12th Duke, who traced his descent from the youngest son of Henry Frederick, 15th Earl of Arundel. By a special Act of Parliament in 1824 he and his successors were allowed to exercise the office of Earl Marshal, despite his being a Catholic. He also was able to take his seat in the House of Lords in 1829. He was a Whig, and a supporter of the Reform Bill.

Henry, 13th Duke, followed his father's politics but joined the Church of England. He died in 1856 and was followed by his son Henry Granville, 14th Duke, who returned to the Catholic faith, in which the family has since remained. He built the present Domestic Chapel in the Castle. Having been sent abroad to forget his romantic attachment to a Miss Pitt, he married at Athens in 1839 Augusta, daughter of Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador there. Disraeli observed that "he escaped from the Pitt to fall into the Lyons' mouth". He took the name of Fitzalan-Howard by Royal Warrant in 1842 and died in 1860.

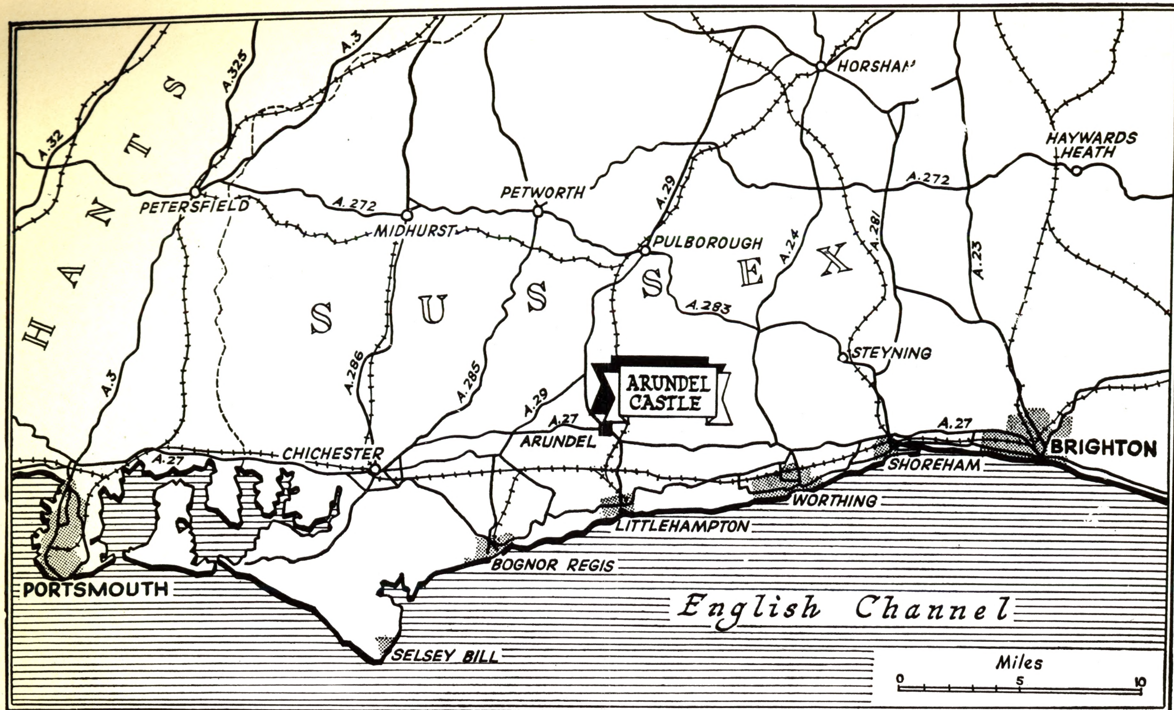
His son, Henry, 15th Duke, rebuilt and restored Arundel to its former grandeur between 1890 and 1903. Much of the 11th Duke's exaggerated "Gothic" architecture was then removed, and as a result of this painstaking restoration the present Castle closely resembles the original Norman fortress.

Henry married twice. His second wife, Gwendolen Mary, Baroness Herries in her own right, was mother of the present and 16th Duke, Bernard Marmaduke Fitzalan-Howard, who succeeded in 1917. He married in 1937 the Hon. Lavinia Mary Strutt, daughter of 3rd Baron Belper, and they have four daughters, Lady Anne Elizabeth, Lady Mary Katharine, Lady Sarah Margaret and Lady Theresa Jane.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

All the pictures in this book were taken by S. W. Newberry, Hon. F.I.I.P., F.R.P.S. except the aerial view on page 2 which was taken by Aerofilms Limited.

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HOW TO GET TO ARUNDEL CASTLE

BY ROAD: From London take A.3, turning into A.283 at Milford as far as Petworth, thence through Fittleworth and Bury to Arundel. From Southampton, Portsmouth etc. via A.27; from Hastings, Eastbourne, Brighton etc. via A.27.

BY RAIL: From Victoria Station (Southern Region) at approx. half hourly intervals, time about 1 hour 30 minutes.

MILEAGES BY ROAD

LONDON 58: BOURNEMOUTH 72: BRIGHTON 20: BRISTOL 126: CHICHESTER 11: GUILDFORD 33: HASTINGS 58: MAIDSTONE 75: OXFORD 94: PORTSMOUTH 28: READING 73: SOUTHAMPTON 41: WORTHING 10.

* * *

Kindly Note: Further copies of "Arundel Castle" may be obtained from The Manager, Arundel Castle, Arundel, Sussex,

ARUNDEL CASTLE

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC AS FOLLOWS:

From the middle of April to the end of September Mondays to Thursdays inclusive 1 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

For full details of times and dates please apply to the Manager of the Castle.

ADMISSION: Adults 4/–; Children 2/-. For special rates for organised parties apply to the Manager.

CAR PARK: Private Cars only within Lower Lodge entrance, fee 2/-. Coaches in public car park opposite Lower Lodge entrance in Mill Road.

REFRESHMENTS: Light Teas, Minerals, Ices etc. at the Tea Hut, Lower Lodge.

CATERING: Arundel is well served by high class hotels and restaurants.

INQUIRIES: To The Manager, Arundel Castle, Arundel, Sussex.

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